

AROUND THE FARM.

[By OUR AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.]

EXHAUSTED SOILS.

Facts and Figures of Interest to All Farmers.

(Written for The Boston Weekly Globe.)

It is assumed by many that the soil of New England, by long-continued cropping, is exhausted. This may, in one sense, be true. If the crops raised do not pay the expense of raising them, the soil is called exhausted, but it is not, and fails to yield paying crops only on account of a bad system of tillage. There is but little, if any, here that will grow grain crops on our soils on our farms, except those without manure or fertilizers, while all soil, if properly fertilized, at an expense of less than \$5 per acre. A crop of clover of three tons per acre contains the following constituents, with which it is interesting to compare the quantity in the other crops named in amount:

	Nitrogen	Phosphoric acid	Lime	Magnesia	Soda	Potash, pounds	Ash, pounds
Sulphur	56	154	12	6	10	65	32
Chlorine	13	12	10	9	7	81	32
Sulphuric acid	10	10	10	10	10	65	32
Phosphoric acid	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Lime	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Magnesia	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Soda	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Potash, pounds	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Ash, pounds	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Three tons clover, 17	59	117	6	14	14	146	51
Wheat, 40 bushels, and straw	221	34	63	63	76	3	248
Corn, 50 bushels, and stover	168	76	21	32	16	16	18
Potatoes, 300 bushels	232	220	4	16	16	38	42
Turnips, 500 bushels	309	109	31	13	13	51	38
Tobacco, 1 ton	180	108	15	41	40	10	8
Early Rose	48	White Star	80				

earlier. I always plant as soon as the weather will admit; for cultivated statistics do not thrive in this section on account of insect pests, and if there happens to be a drought they are generally injured. I have never had any trouble with the ground being cut out to one in a piece, and the furrows are three feet wide, "the seed" being dropped above 18 inches apart; but when I want to grow something else, I have to do it in a different way. When all are dropped they are covered with the harrow, which can be done very easily as the ground is turned up on each side of the furrow, and will be earthed up more perfectly leveled as they come up I put on the harrow.

There is No Danger of Tearing Them Out.

Then in three or four days I put the double-shovel plough to work, and work once a week until the tops fall over. They are never worked after that, but the hoe is used in keeping out the weeds, as potatoes and weeds were never made to grow, as I consider it the height of foolishness to ridge up potatoes. The past season I had an experimental plot, on which twenty varieties were sown on the same day. All received the same cultivation, but the results were quite different. Some of the old and degenerate varieties, such as the Fine, White Elephant, and the like, did not yield one-tenth as much as some of later date. Below I will give the results from half a pound of seed "planted" in each case:

Yellow Pearl..... 56 154 Chicago Market..... 120

Grange..... 130 Ontario..... 85

White Elephant..... 121 Compton's Surprise..... 85

Hebron..... 103 Blue Victor..... 65

Bethel..... 103 Watson Seedling..... 35

St. Patrick..... 101 Watson Peerless..... 65

Clark's No. 1..... 92 Watson Seedling..... 65

Snowflake..... 42 Dunmore..... 64

Red Star..... 42 Early Rose..... 80

The plot was fertilized with thirty bushels of wood ashes and fifteen bushels of hen droppings to the acre. Some will ask what would be my labor in this? I will tell you, it is the same as in any crop, all the time spent in working the land, and the trimming along, is good fruit, we will say that every successful orchardist matures his trees precisely as he would mature his corn or feed his animals; that is, he grows his supply of suitable food. We should expect good fruit who does less.—New England Farmer.

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found them to be very good, he has now

His Fruit is Large and so Perfect.

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THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

The Arbitrary Distinctions in American Society.

Does It Believe a Man's a Man for a' That?

Hints About Dressmaking—About the Care of the Complexion.

We are accustomed to say and to believe that the next country of classes, that here, if anywhere in the world, genuine worth receives recognition, that the man or the woman is more than conditions, and that there are as few of social distinctions made upon unworthy grounds as there may be in any country that has not reached an ideal state. We are accustomed to be very proud of these things, too, and to feel that they make our country superior to any other. But how true are they? Not nearly so true as we imagine. Our society, using the term to include all grades of life, is one long chain of minute gradations that are as marked, as are the steps up as down yielding, as are the relations of social life in other countries. Our classes are smaller and more numerous, and it may be added more aristocratic, than they are elsewhere, but the classes are there with very definite outlines and with very decided objections to intermixing. We are accustomed to think that here if any place a "man's a man for that," but it isn't strictly true. We do not recognize manhood and womanhood "for that," but only when they have risen above that. We can look coolly and critically, even superciliously, upon any amount of natural good-naturedness, and such gentle敦厚, but the world is still struggling with untoward circumstances, is still clad in the robes of poverty, and has not yet cast off the stamp of lowly origin. We do not recognize greatness, either. Itself, it breaks through all the barriers of slight, coldness, hardness and disdain that are thrown in its way, and is proved by almost superhuman exertion, but it is either of gold or green, and we embrace it at once with most enthusiastic demonstrations of admiration and regard.

But we are more than frank in giving that recognition, which is more than fair, to those who are above "sumptuous people." She may possess stanch qualities of head and heart. In fact, we do not consider as a general thing, that these do exist until it is proved to us that they do. She may be a woman in coarse clothes, who sits best in the street car may have bare hands, a bare head, stare unconfidently, and those who like to classify and label everything are pleased to style the "lower classes." But is that all that any reason why we should shrug our shoulders, and say, "She is more than fair, giving that recognition, which is more than fair, to those who are above "sumptuous people?" She may possess such sterling qualities that her character is infinitely more noble and lovable than is the one who sits best in the street car. She may be a woman of high self-denial, of doing things that require such moral courage and such self-abnegation that milady Dalloway turns away from her with shame. The mother, whose salary was \$3 a week, was willing to pay a portion of

The Expense of Boarding Her Baby

providing the State would assume the other part. Dr. H. W. Wheelwright, who was chosen of the State to represent him, and his assistant Dr. Cummings, see.

The doctor was willing that the State should help support the baby providing some one would be responsible to Secretary Peet of the overseers of the poor of Boston, that she might be given a home, and that the State would allow something towards the support of the child. The mother, whose salary was \$3 a week, was willing to pay a portion of

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1883.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1883.

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Or, A VILLAIN'S TRAIL.

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France is losing some of her most eminent sons. Gambetta, Chanzly and Dore in a few weeks is a heavy drain.

France is passing through a crisis such as all neutrals have experienced. It has strong men enough, however, to bring order out of chaos. Emergencies bring brave and public-spirited men to the front to preserve good government, and such will probably be the case in France.

Congressman Belford of Colorado has a little son who is pretty sure to make his way in the world. His father has a nice head of red hair, which is of course called auburn in his presence. The son has been writing to the congressman about the coming senatorial contest in Colorado, and in the letter occurs this suggestive sentence: "Things are much of a muddle here. My own opinion is that a dark horse will win the race. I hope he will have red hair." Who wouldn't prize such a son?

A medical lecturer thinks that the discoveries of science will exhort result in saving from a premature death one-fifth at least of the number of persons who now die. This state of things is to come to pass, he asserts, when "preventive medicine has attained its growth and mankind acknowledges its sway." This may be true, but people are patiently waiting for doctors to cease disagreeing over methods of treating disease, it will benefit them to study hygiene and try to avoid sickness.

The captain of the Sultan, the ship that sank the Cimbra, tells a highly improbable story about the collision. The captain of the Cimbra went down with his ship, and, of course, no reliable account of the terrible catastrophe can be had from that side. But no experienced mariner or engineer will for a moment admit that it is possible to sink a large ship like the Cimbra in a few moments without striking her squarely and heavily in the side or in some vital spot.

Davitt and Healy, the one a somewhat impulsive agitator, the other one of the ablest, keenest and brightest members of the parliamentary party, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment because they dared to address the Irish people on the grave questions that have arisen in the affairs of their country. There was not a breath of suspicion in their speeches—not a tinge of disloyalty. But the castle authorities decided that they were in the way of coercion and they are going to shut them up. It is bad policy. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church" is true in politics as in religion, and for every trusted leader sent to jail a thousand agitators will spring up.

The reason why no tariff reduction will be made by the present Congress is that nearly every member wants to protect some interest in his particular section at the expense of somebody else. The gentleman from Michigan protests against abolishing the duty on lumber, while the gentleman from Louisiana is perfectly willing to put lumber on the free list providing the duty on sugar is retained. The debate amounts merely to a squabble to see who shall be the scapegoat for Congress and bear the burden of a reduction which does not reduce. The other reason why, viz., the monumental incapacity of Congress to understand anything about the tariff, is too obvious to require special mention.

One of the most laughable features of modern legislation under the direction of Robeson, Keifer et al., was the doubling of the duty on plate armor for vessels. The House has just passed the naval bill, and among its provisions is an appropriation and recommendation for the construction of three ironclads for the navy. The plates armor which it must be imported or made at home. If it is called a vessel, then it will be obliged to pay twice as much in duties as it would a year ago. If it purchases home-made armor it will be obliged to pay the cost of manufacture plus double the duty it would pay a year ago. Nobody

but the government uses this grade of iron and steel, and why the government should deliberately double the cost is something very difficult to understand.

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

The Republican leaders in both branches of Congress are making a desperate effort to show some reduction of the tariff before the knell of their party is finally sounded. Morrill in the Senate and Kelley in the House, two inveterate advocates of high tariff, are trying to convince the country that they have modified their views and are in favor of a more liberal policy. They claim that the bills reported and which they are now working so hard to push through their respective houses will make a net reduction in revenue of not less than \$50,000,000. But they cannot carry their party with them, only the real Simon-pure reformers and the representatives of interests that are specially favored showing any disposition to help the movement along.

The Democrats are divided also, as the matter has not been made a party measure. The leaders seem determined to prevent their opponents from making cheap capital out of the debate, and so they have begun to expose the shallowness of the Republican professions of reform. Mr. Mills of Texas, for instance, in Friday's debate, laid down the broad proposition that levied by Congress and tariff "tax" the people and others for the purpose of the business of government was unconstitutional. The object of Mr. Kelley's bill was not to raise a revenue, but to tax the labor and industry of the many for the sake of the few. Mr. McLane followed with a statement to the effect that any bill or measure which would tax 8,000,000 laborers on the necessities of life so that 2,000,000 manufacturers might grow rich, was and must be an abomination.

The protection of American labor against the competition of the paper laborers of Europe came into the debate, of course. Every Republican who believed in high and prohibitive tariff professed to be actuated by levying the same by the sincerest friendship for the people and laborer. And he will introduce tables to show that the wages earned in America under protection are from 25 to 50 per cent. higher than those earned by operatives in Europe. He makes take into consideration the fact that the high tariff which keeps out the particular article of manufacture is paid to manufacturers kept out other who he wants for his comfort and necessities, and pays up the price of every competing article of home manufacture. He never stops to consider that the American laborer may pay higher prices for the tenement he occupies, for the flour, the sugar the matches, the clothes and shoes he uses and wears, than his English brother, and that what he gains in wages is lost in the cost of living. Deduct the cost of living from the wages of the American operative and you will come very near reaching the surplus of the English laborer after his bills are paid off of his weekly stipend. Messrs. Mills and McLane called attention to these facts in a very pointed way and showed up in a very attractive light the shallowness of the Republican professors.

Mr. Welch of Virginia contributed his share to the debate. He was in favor of common-sense legislation, which would reduce the enormous profits made by the manufacturers under the present system, which levies a tax for their benefit on the great mass of the laboring population. Mr. Welch is right. The high tariff man has been juggling with and tinkering the tariff so long, and have made such a complexity of rates and terms and regulations, that the most experienced merchant or importer does not understand them. What we want is a simple plain system, based on the broad principle of tariff for revenue, protection alike for labor and capital, no favoritism and no pedantry to be protected.

In a word, we want to return to the old simplicity of methods, and we think it will devolve on a Democratic administration to bring us back there.

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value of farm products increased more than one-half during the last decade. In the number of her cotton bales there was an increase of nearly 100 per cent., so that she ranks now as the second cotton-producing State. In the different farm products the increase varies from 100 per cent. in potatoes to 600 per cent. in oats, and 800 per cent. in cane and sorghum. In domestic animals the increase is from 20 to 50 per cent. Farms have almost doubled in number, showing that the old plantations were being subdivided, and that a greater number are coming into possession of homes of their own. These figures are strikingly small, and show that the South is seeking her own salvation. The steam-heating pipes occasionally explode and treat the passers-by to a compulsory Turkish bath. Her gas-pipes exploded the other day and treated a portion of the city to an incipient earthquake. Now and then the electricity escapes from the underground wires of the electric light, and passing pedestrians and horses execute strange gyrations for a block or two. On the whole, the most serious question that science has not answered is, What are we to do with the improvements she has already given us? We can not get along without them, but they are dreadfully unsafe.

increased the sickening horror, the cry goes up long and loud that they be put underground. But what of the things that have been put underground already? New York is in a constant state of discontent over the numerous systems of improvements that she has put below the surface. She planted them, as it were, and they bear bitter fruit of inconvenience and danger. Her streets are in a chronic state of tumultuousness to put below ground some new improvement or improve those already there. Her steam-heating pipes occasionally explode and treat the passers-by to a compulsory Turkish bath. Her gas-pipes exploded the other day and treated a portion of the city to an incipient earthquake. Now and then the electricity escapes from the underground wires of the electric light, and passing pedestrians and horses execute strange gyrations for a block or two. On the whole, the most serious question that science has not answered is, What are we to do with the improvements she has already given us? We can not get along without them, but they are dreadfully unsafe.

The war against Windom of Minnesota is perhaps more personal than political. Mr. Windom has made a tolerably clean record since he has been in public life, much cleaner and more commendable than that of Mr. Dunwell, who has set his heart on retiring the ex-secretary of the treasury. Of course we would like to see a Democrat elected by the Minnesota Legislature, but if such cannot be the case we would prefer Windom to Dunwell.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

The temperance people will be glad to learn that in England the revenue from beer, wine and spirits is decreasing at a remarkable rate. Eight years ago it was \$21,000,000; last year it was only £28,400,000, and this year it will probably be £21,000,000 less.

George Eliot had a quiet way of saying a humorous thing. For example: "We are apt to be kinder to the brutes than to the women that love us. Is it because the brutes are dumb?" Recently a Dublin newspaper contained a biographical notice of Robespierre, which concluded as follows: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him, except his brother, who was killed at the same time."

The "plant" of the Standard Oil Company, says Mr. John C. Welch, is now newspapers, pipe-lines, storage tanks, oil country and Western refineries, trunk pipe-lines, oil-cars, refined oil depots, seaboard refineries, capitalized at over \$100,000,000.

In Terra del Fuego girls begin to hunt for husbands at 10 or 12 years of age, and of course, the men marry when 14 or 16 years old. The average Fuegan marries four wives and is sorry for it ever afterwards.

An Australian court has a hard question to settle, namely, whether there is such a place as purgatory. A man who died left \$7000 to be expended in masses, and the executor refuses to pay the sum until satisfied that there is a purgatory.

He knows that he must soon retire to private life, but Robeson has the cheek to say this: "No man can put his finger upon any public act of mine to which he does not appreciate the proper limitations of duty. Under the brilliant Mr. Blaine the diplomatic department managed to get itself besmirched with guano in an attempt to plunder Peru for the benefit of a lot of speculators, and it was probably a big stroke of luck for him to do this country when Mr. Blaine was 'bounded'." Mr. Frelinghuysen is not a warrior like the white-plumed knight of Maine who distinguished himself—by proxy—on many a bloody field, nor has the old gentleman any brilliant and aggressive ambition to speak of; but he seems to hold a loose rein over his subordinates.

Dr. Logan, American minister to Chili, appears to be the misfortune of the United States to be represented always in Chili by somebody who does not appreciate the proper limitations of duty. Under the brilliant Mr. Blaine the diplomatic department managed to get itself besmirched with guano in an attempt to plunder Peru for the benefit of a lot of speculators, and it was probably a big stroke of luck for him to do this country when Mr. Blaine was "bounded."

Hunt, the artist, once said to his pupils: "Don't mind what your friends say of your work. In the first place, they all think you are an idiot; in the next place, they expect great things of you; and in the third place, they wouldn't know if you did a good thing. Until we come to check up our art we must be patient."

At Rochester, Ind., with a temperature 15° below zero, the ice was cut and three converts immersed by a Baptist minister.

There is a resemblance between Pion-Pion and Schuyler Coffax in that each labors under the delusion that he bears his country calling for him.

A marriage ceremony came to an abrupt and ludicrous termination the other day in Atlanta, Ga. A prominent clergyman of that city having consented to unite a colored couple, had just asked the solemn question: "Will thou take this woman?" etc., when an old dame of the bridegroom poked her head into the room and said: "Henry, I Jess dar you to say yes." Henry sank into the nearest chair without a word, and the company thoughtfully withdrew.

The conditions recommended to Montero by Logan were the same as those recently declared by this government to be unjust and exorbitant, and severely reprobated by President Arthur in his message. It is something worse than unfortunate that the United States can find no better representatives to send to Chili than scheming speculators and meddlesome persons. If the State Department can find no minister competent to mind his own business, it would be wiser to recall him.

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We do not doubt that the government work will be done if the number set to perform it was reduced by one-half, and the remainder held up to their duty like merchants' clerks. As it is now, a day's work occupies a month, and a month's work a year.

At Rochester, Ind., with a temperature 15° below zero, the ice was cut and three converts immersed by a Baptist minister.

It is as true today as when Hamilton wrote it, that the steady and sober men are to rise and the resolute, while the dissolute and disorderly must sink and disappear."

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The Boston Weekly Globe: Tuesday Morning, January 30, 1883.

THE TUILLERIES.

Memories of the French Kings' Palace
Recalled by the Removal of Its Tottering Ruins.

Decisions When it was Made a Palace of the People.

The pick-axe of the demolishers, says a writer in a Paris newspaper, has begun its work. In a few weeks nothing will remain of the palace of the kings but a heap of rubbish to be carried away in the dirt-carts. We are not of those who regret this demolition. We find one fault with it—that it comes tardily. These ruins, uninteresting from an artistic standpoint, ought to have been cleared away ten years ago. Why has this old palace not been preserved? Was it because the remains many would prefer to see here, and our astonished guests, the travellers, with a visible trace of the tragic events long since past? Or was it rather the intention of our governors to carefully preserve the remains of the old royal dwelling in the expectation of a double restoration—that of the palace accompanying that of the king? Those who have fostered this hope will wait for the fulfillment at their own expense. The king has not come and the palace is going.

But souvenirs cannot be carried away in muckracks. Countless mementoes will remain to us in the memory of Frenchmen. They are ghosts, sister or grand; how many gigantic figures, how many events, how many glories, how many crimes will always haunt the site of these castles.

From the Medals of the sixteenth century to the Napoleons of the nineteenth each stone of this palace, by turns infamous and glorious, is a fragment.

The Tuilleries were of relatively recent construction. Their history is short, but eventful. At the beginning of the sixteenth century

This Royal Chateau-to-be

was but a little country house which Louis de Savoie, mother of Francis I, abandoned because of its isolation. The Tuilleries then passed into the hands of the entire ducal family, who covered the Rue de Rivoli, Saint-Honore, Castiglione, Roanne, the Vendome quarter and that of the Madeleine. It was a lonesome and unsafe suburb. As is known, Cardinal Mazarin, the great architect, Philippe Dufour, to build the Tuilleries in a style prescribed by him. Catherine de' Medici was Italian in her tastes. Catherine was a deeply French political opinion. She desired an Italian palace, removed from the disorders of life. It occurred over the boldness have nerve enough to cross the first gap which extends across the main street. In consequence great crowds stand at the entrance. Stars and stripes which floated over his ship was about one-half loaded the Chilian steam corvette Esmeralda entered the harbor and ordered the captain to leave with the grades in this bad weather. In going down one of the steep grades about ten minutes from Cumberland, the train became immovable and started down a steep incline at a fearful rate of speed. The train kept the incline until it got on to a trestle work and never stopped when the engine jumped the track, dragging all the sixty-nine cars and the other locomotives after it, all going rolling and tumbling down a steep hill, which was broken and scattered over the ground. The thorughfares are selected by the venturesome, who step beyond the safest path, as it is not pleasant to feel that the house you are passing through is the residence of a tiger. The driver of the women and little children is being alleviated as rapidly as possible, but the severity of the weather adds greatly to the sufferings of the passengers. The Chilian officers halted down the stars and the drivers of the train forced to leave fireires in midwinter.

While great numbers of people here have been going to the Tuilleries, the disaster occurred. It occurred over the boldness have nerve enough to cross the first gap which extends across the main street. In consequence great crowds stand at the entrance. Stars and stripes which floated over his ship was about one-half loaded the Chilian steam corvette Esmeralda entered the harbor and ordered the captain to leave with the grades in this bad weather. In going down one of the steep grades about ten minutes from Cumberland, the train became immovable and started down a steep incline at a fearful rate of speed. The train kept the incline until it got on to a trestle work and never stopped when the engine jumped the track, dragging all the sixty-nine cars and the other locomotives after it, all going rolling and tumbling down a steep hill, which was broken and scattered over the ground. The thorughfares are selected by the venturesome, who step beyond the safest path, as it is not pleasant to feel that the house you are passing through is the residence of a tiger. The driver of the women and little children is being alleviated as rapidly as possible, but the severity of the weather adds greatly to the sufferings of the passengers. The Chilian officers halted down the stars and the drivers of the train forced to leave fireires in midwinter.

The tradition has it that the kings lived there very little, and that palace of the people would more fittingly describe it.

Charles IX., Henri III., and Henri IV. passed to live in the Tuilleries, which they lived at Versailles and Marly, visited the Tuilleries very rarely. Louis XV., and Louis XVI. followed the example of their ancestor. It was the revolution that made the Tuilleries the home of itself, to the Tuilleries, not as its dwelling-place, but as its prison, its tribunal and its tomb.

The Most Important Inhabitants of the Tuilleries.

Then, were the people, who entered violently on the 20th of June and the 10th August, and legally on the 20th of September, when the great convention then declared itself.

Not until the eighteenth century did the Tuilleries serve as a residence for sovereigns; Napoleon I., Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. lived there one after another. All without exception, were turned out by the people.

On the memorable 4th of September of the Tuilleries, the people, who entered in the mob, attempted to burn the building. Under the command of the Convention, they were not at all afraid. One evening, however, excepted, when the people came, not in arms as on the 10th of August, but with their arms, they were beaten off. The mob, however, did not give up, and they were turned out by the people.

The Tuilleries was the scene of the most singular and striking as well as the most terrible scenes of the revolution. The Tuilleries was the scene of the most singular and striking as well as the most terrible scenes of the revolution. The Tuilleries was the scene of the most singular and striking as well as the most terrible scenes of the revolution.

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A Jealous Lover at Providence Shoots Himself Because a Girl Refused to Marry Him.

PROVIDENCE, January 29.—William G. Haywood, 25 years of age, who resided with his widowed mother at 147 Wickenden street, shot himself last Wednesday afternoon in the yard rear of the house at 30 Sycamore street. The shot took effect in the right temple, and the man died instantly. His mother, who had ordered him to the door, conveyed to the morgue. It appears that the deceased was an Englishman, and that he had been to Washington, and was waiting upon a Miss Eric McKay, 23 years of age, who is a domestic in the family of George W. Millard, 50 Sycamore street. Miss McKay is a prepossessing young woman of the bronite type. She belongs in Pictou, Nova Scotia. Haywood became acquainted with her last April, and was infatuated with her. She was engaged to another man, and was joined at the time of marriage was always a secret to Miss McKay, who, while she admired her impulsive lover, was able to the fact that he was a terribly jealous person, and a little bit of a rascal. His heart must have been pleased. He was jealous even of her associates of her own sex. She was advised by friends not to marry him if she was to be happy. But he refused. Haywood importuned her more strenuously, and threatened her life if she refused to marry him. On Monday night last, he called at Mrs. Millard's residence, and said to Mrs. Eric, saying that his mother was sick and desired to see her. The woman was somewhat frightened and would not see him. About 11 o'clock, he entered the house at 30 Sycamore street, and found Effe ironing. She asked after his mother and was told she was all right. She noticed that he placed his hands in his coat pockets, and at the same moment a look of alarm crossed his face. And, putting on a pleasant smile, she approached him and placed her hand in his coat pocket. Her hand encountered a revolver, which he had hidden in his pocket, and, at the same time, although bodily frightened, she reproached him for carrying a revolver. He said: "What are you afraid? You needn't be afraid; I am not a bad boy." Younger than ever, his conversation struck her as being peculiar, and, excusing herself, she went into the parlor and told Mrs. Millard that she feared the man and was afraid to see him. She then went to the rear room, with an infant in her arms and said: "Mr. Haywood, Effe is afraid of me, and I am afraid that he would have better go. He said that he wanted to see her once more, but was told that he could not. "I will see her," he replied, and as he said the words he drew his revolver and rushed by her. Miss Mrs. Millard, who is a well-known belle, and herself in a room of the tenement of Mrs. Sawyer, down-stairs. Haywood, not finding Effe in the parlor, was compelled, running down stairs, to enter the front room, after looking up and down the street, and failing to see her, he apparently came to the conclusion that she was secreted in Mrs. Sawyer's room, for he dashed into the room at the top of the stairs, and found Effe ironing. She asked after his mother and was told she was all right. She noticed that he placed his hands in his coat pockets, and at the same moment a look of alarm crossed his face. And, putting on a pleasant smile, she approached him and placed her hand in his coat pocket. Her hand encountered a revolver, which he had hidden in his pocket, and, at the same time, although bodily frightened, she reproached him for carrying a revolver. He said: "What are you afraid? You needn't be afraid; I am not a bad boy." 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BLOCKADE RUNNING.

How John Bull Dodged Dangers and Made Money.

The Scotch Finally Frightened Into Avoiding the Risks.

Fate of Some Valuable Cargoes Captains Lacking Nerve.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Letters recently received from England asking after the fate of certain blockade-runners have led me to again revert to the subject. Directly after the war it would have been possible for one to have accumulated sufficient incidents and interesting statistics for a large book, but the lapse of twenty years has made it impossible for one to now secure anything beyond "scattering references."

The Emily Cornelius, a steamer built in one of the first dozen blockade-runners entering into the blockade-running business. She had made two trips into South Carolina harbors, and was seeking to enter Bull's Bay, when a Federal steam blockader gave chase. The schooner was of light draught, easily handled and sailed fast, and by cutting across shoals and dodging over banks she led the steamer a chase of more than three hours, and yet the two were in sight of each other every moment. At last the steamer opened fire, and when it was seen that the schooner must be taken she was headed for the shore and ran aground. The crew escaped with all their personal property, but the fire-train laid to destroy the vessel failed to do its work, and she was pulled off and sent North as a prize.

In October of the same year the British schooner Emily, from Nova Scotia with a cargo of military stores for the Confederate government, valued at \$500,000 in gold. She made a fine run to the North Carolina coast, but was captured by a gunboat. The Federal government had two gunboats cruising in that locality, and one morning soon after daybreak,

The Runner Found Both of Them Standing for Her.

She was a fast sailer and the steamers rather slow, and for the first three hours it was impossible for them to gain a foot. Had the wind held steady the schooner might have made a headway, but it suddenly turned and the two were in sight of each other again. The captain did not relish the idea of turning over \$500,000 to Uncle Sam, and he had planned to fire his vessel and take to the bottom. The captain could not bring himself to do it, and it flattered aloft until it was lowered with Federal hands.

The British schooner Adelaide had run into Wilmington, November 1862, carrying a cargo valued at over \$500,000 to Uncle Sam, and had then loaded with cotton in Topsail Inlet. In one way and another she was detained until about the first of December. During the last two scarcely any men Confederates could be induced to risk it. During that time only one of the runners was owned by Confederates. During the last two weeks of the craft were owned in Charleston and Wilmington.

ALL ALONE.

How the House Behaves When It is Left by Itself.

When the house is alone by itself, inexperienced persons may believe that it behaves exactly as it does when there are people in it, but this is a delusion, as you will discover if you are ever left alone in it at midnight sitting up for the rest of the family; at this hour its true disposition will reveal itself.

To catch it at its best pretend to retire, put out the gas or candle, and go up stairs. Afterward come down softly, light no more than one lamp, go into the empty parlor and seat yourself at a table with something to eat.

No sooner that you have done so than you will hear a little "click, chink, chink," along the top of the room—a small sound, but persistent. It is evidently the wall paper coming off, and you decide, after some deliberation, that it is the delay declared itself sober enough to take the vessel out. She set sail under his charge, but before half-agreement.

As you sit with your book in your hand you begin to be quite sure that some one is coming down stairs. Squeak—squeak—squeak! What toky! What toky!

It is the house that is coming down stairs, to come down stairs. There is the kitchen stairs. Somebody is coming up.

Squeak—snap! Well, if it is a robber you might as well get the poker and stand with your back against the wall. Nobody comes up. Finally you decide that you are a goose, put the poker down, get a magazine and try again.

There's that door. You heard the lock turn? They are coming home. You run to the back door, unlock and unbolt it, and peep.

Nobody There?

But as you linger the door gives a click that makes you jump.

By daylight neither lock nor stairs make any of these noises unless they are touched or trodden.

You go to the back parlor in a hurry, with a feeling that the next thing you know something may catch you by the back hair, and try to run.

Now it is the table that snaps and cracks as if the spiritual knobs were hidden in its mahogany. You do not lean on it heavily without this result, but it is a small, thin table, and when you lift and put the book on your knees. Your eyes wander up and down the page and you grow dreamy, when, apparently the book-case frees off a pane.

At least a loud, fierce crack comes from the heart of that piece of furniture—so loud, so fierce, that a broom would spring up during the night and enable her to creep away.

If you stand still the parlor may more. You go upstairs.

No sooner do you get there than it seems to you that somebody is walking up the stairs. If the house is a ghost, then the thing is impossible.

Nothing means now. There is a ghost step in the chimney before, but nothing means now.

Now it is the table that snaps and cracks as if the spiritual knobs were hidden in its mahogany. You do not lean on it heavily without this result, but it is a small, thin table, and when you lift and put the book on your knees. Your eyes wander up and down the page and you grow dreamy, when, apparently the book-case frees off a pane.

The Flag of the Covenanters of Scotland was first unfurled in 1638 and was displayed at the battle of Drumclog in 1679, and at bothwell's Bridge in the same year. This old emblem, which is cherished with peculiar reverence by the Scotch people, is preserved by the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

From the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries the chief standard of the French was the famous "Oriflamme," which figured conspicuously in the history of the nation. The name of the Oriflamme was derived from the word "Or," which means the sun, and "flame," which means fire. The Oriflamme was a banner made of silk stronger than steel, and was supposed to be invincible.

The "Blue Blanket" of Scotland has a local history. In 1483 King James III presented this standard to the trades of Edinburgh with a power to display the same in defense of their city, and the motto "Truth and Justice." The stars were then placed in a cross upon the field, and the cross upon the union, the center being the sign of eternity. The thirteen stripes showed with the stars the name of the United Colonies and demonstrated their subordination to the crown and dependence upon the union, as well as equality with themselves. The whole was a blending of the various flags used previous to the war, viz., the blue cross, star, lion, and the red cross of Holiness. France and Germany, was adopted for the flag, but the designers of the early colleague of the United States made use of the six-pointed star, as found in English heraldic language.

The Size of the Flag of the Army.

It is six feet six inches in length, by four feet four inches in width, with seven red and six white stripes.

The first seven stripes (four red and three white) are to be followed by the field of the stars, the stripes extending from the extremity of the field to the end of the flag. The eighth stripe is white, extending partly at the base of the field.

On the United States law of January 13, 1794, it was enacted that from and after the 1st of May, 1795, the flag of the United States shall be fifteen stripes, red and white, in a field of blue.

It was our national flag during the war of 1812.

On the 4th of April, 1818, Congress altered the flag by directing a return to the thirteen stripes.

"Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the 4th day of July next the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and the union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field.

And be it further enacted, That on the admission of a new state into the Union one star be added to the union, and that such addition shall take place on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission."

The return to the thirteen stripes was by reason of the fact that the admission of each state would make the flag too unwieldy. The old number of stripes also perpetuated the original number of the States of the Union, and the number of stars was to be increased by the report of the Bureau, realized what he had done and threw himself upon the body of his father with the cry, "O Jesus, I have sinned!" In this case he was not far wrong, for it can be developed that the whole family were much afflicted by restlessness in sleep, and were disturbed to somnambulism.

Hoffmann relates a striking case, that of Bernard Schindler, who awoke suddenly from sleep at midnight, in the same moment thought that he saw a phantom standing near him. It seemed to him a phantom, but it was a real human being.

He awoke, and, calling out twice, "Who goes there?" receiving no answer, or conscious of none, he seized his hatchet, which was in his accustomed place, and, after a hasty struggle, driving it into the head of the phantom, who uttered a shriek and fell dead.

Awakened by this time, he saw that it was his wife whom he had struck down. She died the next day of the blow. Wharton and Stille record

An Interesting Case That Occurred in London.

In London in 1859, A woman named Esther Griggs was arraigned in the Marylebone Police Court charged with throwing her infant son out of a window. The police officers testified that the infant was a still-borning (No. 4) Miss Ross was afterward Mrs. Claypole. Her maiden name was Grisone, and, according to the fashion of the times, she was called "Betsey."

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The Wick, and Falls Towards You.

The blinds shake as if a hand clutched them, and finally a doleful cat begins to mew in the cellar. You do not keep a cat, and this finishes you.

You pretend to read no longer, and sitting with a towel over her head and face and bearing something below go "Shew, shew, shew," like a little child, with a small, sharp, thin voice.

Now it is the table that snaps and cracks as if the spiritual knobs were hidden in its mahogany. You do not lean on it heavily without this result, but it is a small, thin table, and when you lift and put the book on your knees. Your eyes wander up and down the page and you grow dreamy, when, apparently the book-case frees off a pane.

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From the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries the chief standard of the French was the famous "Oriflamme," which figured conspicuously in the history of the nation. The name of the Oriflamme was derived from the word "Or," which means the sun, and "flame," which means fire. The Oriflamme was a banner made of silk stronger than steel, and was supposed to be invincible.

The "Blue Blanket" of Scotland has a local history. In 1483 King James III presented this standard to the trades of Edinburgh with a power to display the same in defense of their city, and the motto "Truth and Justice."

The thirteen stripes showed with the stars the name of the United Colonies and dependence upon the union, as well as equality with themselves. The whole was a blending of the various flags used previous to the war, viz., the blue cross, star, lion, and the red cross of Holiness. France and Germany, was adopted for the flag, but the designers of the early colleague of the United States made use of the six-pointed star, as found in English heraldic language.

MUSIC THAT CHARM'S OYSTERS, Bivalves That Open Their Shells When the Band Plays—Fed on Gruel.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Many of the partisans of the "Norfolk beds," Sonnen street, near Eighteen, would have been pleased to learn that the steamer was injured, that she was pulled off next day and sent North.

The Federals were still working at the Scotia, the steamer that had been captured at the mouth of the Hudson, and had made a fine run from New York to Boston.

Heads of the steamer were still working at the mouth of the Hudson, and had made a fine run from New York to Boston.

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A WILY DOCTOR.

The Career of Charles L. Blood.
Once of Boston.

Unfortunate Death of Humphrey Cummings, His Partner.

A Scheme Which Brought Him Into the Hands of the State Police.

"Dr." Charles L. Blood, who was arrested in Philadelphia on a charge, and turned over to Detectives Bean and Innis of the Massachusetts State force, on a charge of defrauding by false pretences in this State, had himself brought up Friday in Philadelphia, on a writ of habeas corpus, and intends to be returned upon the requisition issued from this State. The "Doctor" may be said to have a national reputation. To be sure his reputation is not always credited to the name of Blood, but is distributed among a variety of names and over a large share of the prominent cities of the country.

Blood is a finely appearing man, thick-set and erect in carriage, with quick motions and small, sparkling black eyes, and has a plausible and attractive manner, calculated to establish confidence in those unacquainted to read human nature.

He is 45 or 47 years old, apparently.

In Philadelphia, the other day, he stated to the officers that he is the son of a Dr. Louis Blood, a physician of Aver, Mass. Those who knew him when he resided in Boston say that Aver is in reality his native place, and that his family have resided here in the community, but that his father is not a physician. A complete biography of Blood would be extremely interesting, as he is now possessed of the necessary information upon which to write it. Blood himself, and he for obvious reasons, would like to publish it, to the best. It will suffice for the present to give a single chapter from his eventful life, a chapter covering the time of his residence in Boston fifteen or eighteen years ago, when he came to this city with his residence at various times and under a variety of names, but at this time the story of his residence here as the inventor and proprietor of "oxygenized air," is almost entirely unknown, and that part never before been written.

The "doctor's" genius for travelling renders it difficult to name the days of his arrival and departure, but we can say that he was in Boston before, for reference to the files of the newspapers of that year will show that he was a liberal advertiser as a cursor of serofluid, catarrh and consumption by means of "oxygenized air," and that

His Place of Business.

We can however, say with certainty at different times, that he sold his business in Philadelphia, and established himself in business in Charney street in the old Congregational Library building. He advertised very heavily, sometimes taking an entire page of a newspaper to inform the suffering of the only means by which they could surely regain their health.

It is believed to be the invention of "oxygenized air," covering his tracks by pretending that the process of its manufacture was a secret of his own, but makes no mention of what he simulates oxygen gas. It is known that he visited a manufacturer of apparatus for generating nitrous oxide gas, which is known as "laughing gas," which is used as an anaesthetic by Dr. Cooton of New York in 1862. Blood perhaps had a toothache and tried the new apparatus when he was relieved of the ordinary pain by the field dressings and light wicks which arrived at Worcester on the 22 of Jan., 1787, and on the 25 marched on toward Springfield to John Genl Shepard who had command of the Arsenal with a body of troops raised by him.

"The Insurgents strove hard for that place and advanced to hear Genl Shepard sent a flag to warn them from coming further. Shays was supposed to be about 3000 strong and Shepard about 1500. Shepard then drew a line which he held for two hours, and then retreated and in September into the County of Worcester, and all the Courts was stopped for Court weeks. The Courts would sit in great numbers in a Peasant's house in the County of Worcester. Due to amount of 7, 8, 10 or 12 hundred, they was commanded by one Daniel Shays and Adam Wheeler. Thus affairs continued gloomy till January 1787

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